

## DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Proprietors.  
 DAILY EDITION, for 6 months..... \$40  
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 No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

For the Confederate.  
 MR. EDITOR:—After perusing the "Progress" this morning, I feel quite musical, and could not refrain from giving expression to the following:

Boys, hold up the Flag,  
 Our Red Flag of Battle,  
 Let the loud cannon roar  
 And musketry rattle.  
 Not yet the Southern men  
 Strike back to his call,  
 Nor yet can the Peacock King  
 Come among us to dwell;  
 We will not hold up,  
 The White Flag of Peace,  
 Till Freedom prevails  
 And tyrannies cease.  
 Then hold up our Flag  
 Until it's fit ware,  
 Let's have Freedom with Peace,  
 Or War and the Grave.  
 Let it wave in defiance  
 Before the base foe,  
 Let's defend it forever  
 Come weal or come woe.  
 We will not hold up,  
 The White Flag of Peace,  
 Till Freedom prevails  
 And tyrannies cease.  
 But the sword shall be broken,  
 And fall from our hand,  
 When Northern shall yield us,  
 The rights we demand.  
 Never let us go,  
 While Southern fires burn  
 Till free hearts are waiting  
 To greet our return.  
 Then we'll up with the Flag  
 The White Flag of Peace  
 When Freedom prevails  
 And tyrannies cease.

At this juncture my muse broke down, and I wended my way to the State house. When I had there heard enough to convince me that human nature has something strangely suicidal in it, with painful emotions, I left the place, thus paraphrasing some immortal lines of poor Bob Burns,

"Now's the day and now's the hour,  
 See approach bass Lincoln's power—  
 Lincoln! Chains and slavery."

FELTON, 9TH V. C.

Frogs are noises in cloudy weather. It is, as in their dismal notes, they are types of those other animals without feathers known among men as croakers. In the joyous hour of sunshine, when the trees are vocal with the song of birds and all nature is gay and happy, frogs are silent. They have nothing to add to the tribute of gladness and rejoicing which earth pays to heaven, but pass the bright day in selfish slumberousness. But let the clouds gather or let the night come; let the thunders mutter, and let the storms overspread us with its sable wing; and immediately the silent pool quakes with a thousand complaints and evil prophecies. In all this the croaker of our day finds his model and example. He passes the seasons of prosperity in dodging the conscript officers and making money. He is never obtrusive where fighting is to be done. But with the first shadow upon our prospects he takes the alarm, and makes men wonder how so small a creature can make so great a noise.

The croakers have been troublesome of late. They have become a nuisance. They vex the patience and tire the ear. A few boys can quiet a fog pound; cannot public opinion like master noise the croakers to silence?

Suppose we try it. Suppose the virtue, the wit, the beauty of our land, resolve to show them no toleration and no quarter. We have before us a letter from a lady which will do to begin with. It complains that in slate number we upbraided timid legislators and croaking citizens as "women," instead of "men." She writes to repudiate the assertion. The ladies, she says, have no sympathy for that class of men. They are for an energetic prosecution of the war, and its speedy success, and "they will contribute all they can to win the victory." We sincerely beg pardon of this lady and of her sex. We were betrayed into our remark by the reproach which Homer makes one of the Grecian heroes upon his comrades when disaster before the walls of Troy had depressed their spirits and turned their thoughts on retreat: "Oh! Grecian women! Grecian men no more!" We are proud to record that Confederate women scorn croakers and tremblers, and disdain to put on the same level of courage. Then let them wish the dastards in spirit and faint of soul! Let our men rebuke them and our boys deride them. Let us give no audience and show no respect save for those who speak the words of courage and resolve.—Sentinel.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 23rd, speaking of Mr. Blair's return to Richmond says:

The flag-of-truce steamer which arrived below on Friday, brought among her passengers Francis P. Blair, Sr., en route for Richmond again. Whether Mr. Blair forgot something when he left the other day, or is desirous of leaving some thing be ore he goes for good, has not transpired; but it is evident that the "end of Blair," as announced by a Northern paper, is not yet. This return of the gentleman in the confidence of Lincoln, will, of course re-awaken the peace rumors. To many it will bear a significant look—to many who cannot appreciate how Mr. Blair's private papers, lost six months ago, should suddenly be worth so much trouble as Mr. Blair's now taking, ostensibly to reclaim them. If the mission of the indefatigable gentleman is in reality peace, it is the general desire that he will succeed in his efforts.—The Lincoln usurpation has for a long time been fully in possession of our terms, and nothing could be more desirable than their acceptance.

Poverty in France.—It is computed that there are a million beggars and vagabonds in France. In recent work, Hugo says there are thirteen hundred thousand peasants' cottages that have but three openings; eighteen hundred and seventeen thousand that have two—the door and one window; and finally, three hundred and forty-six thousand cubits with one opening—the door. And this is in consequence of what is called the excise upon doors and windows. In these poor families, among the aged women and little children dwelling in these houses, how abundant is fever and disease! In Isere, in Var, and in the Upper and Lower Alps, the peasants have not even wheel-barrows; they carry the massure upon their back; they have no candles, but burn pine knots ad out of rope, soaked in pitch. And the same is the case all through the upper part of Dauphine. They make bread once in six months, and bake it with the refuse of the fields. In the winter it becomes so hard that they cut it up with an axe, and soak it for twenty-four hours before they can eat it.

In consequence of failing health, the Proprietor of the Hillsborough Recorder has been induced to offer the establishment for sale. He will therefore receive proposals from any one disposed to purchase, until the first day of February next. The Recorder has been nearly forty years in existence, has a respectable list of subscribers, which may be considerably increased by an enterprise editor. It has a feature of job work and advertising customs. If not disposed of by the first of February, other arrangements will be made for a continuance of the establishment.

Mrs. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders by the day, week or month.

JOB WORK of every kind neatly executed at this office.

## DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. 1

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1865.

{ NUMBER 23.

### The Situation.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 24th furnishes the following brief synopsis of the situation:

Public talk in Richmond has taken a decidedly new turn on the subject of the Blair mission, since the very expeditious return of that person to this city. The attention of the public seems to have been strongly awaked by the haste of his movements; and the talk through the city yesterday was that Mr. Blair's second visit, so close on the heels of his first, argued a feverish anxiety at Washington, which might very possibly mean that there was an anticipation there of certain emergencies ahead very favourable to the Confederacy, against which it might be advisable for the Yankees to hedge as soon as possible.

A number of persons thought to discover in the evidence of concern at Washington, suggested by Mr. Blair's second visit, an intimation of the truth of the idea that European Powers would, on the tenth of March, recognize the then existing Washington Government as representing only its own constituents, viz: those who voted in the Presidential election of last November; thus logically involving the recognition of the Confederacy.

### LATER.

We were informed last night, by an authority which we believe to be good, that the proposition brought by Blair is substantially that in the New York *World*, which the reader will find in our column of Yankee news.

Lincoln proposes peace on this basis: He will issue a proclamation of executive amnesty to persons, on the following conditions:—1st. Abolition of slavery in all the States, 2d. Return of all the States into the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is—the changes made in this paper, but whose admirable sentiments will bear a frequent reproduction:

My friends shall be the friends of my country; my foes shall be my country's enemies.

Let us, let all men, exert our utmost strength for the honor and independence of our country. There is one great danger against which I earnestly pray you to be warned: division, distraction, division of sentiment and aim, leading to civil strife, domestic violence and political death. If crushed by overwhelming numbers on the field of battle, we are guilty of the unavoidable result. But we can surely avoid, if we will, internal violence and self destruction. There is no greater enemy of his country and of his race than he who would intent our passions to this end. Let all our movements—whether of peace or war—be in solid column; our people at home, as our brothers at the front, standing in line of battle, facing one way and together! Then victory is not only doubly assured, but thrice glorious, and defeat will be robbed of half its calamities.

### GOLD AND CURRENCY.

The price of gold is falling, and this time it is no fluctuation or delusion.

Those who have thrown away their Confederate money to hoard a little gold, and those who have speculated on the disasters of their country, are about to receive a terrible lesson.

WILMINGTON.—A Yankee picket managed to contrive Grant's "congratulations" to the Army of the Potomac in our lines yesterday. An officer who read the document says it is unusually conciliatory for Grant, and totally devoid of contrast. It claims 1,000 prisoners and forty cannon, among the captures, and throws a compliment or two to the invincibility of the Army of the Potomac. This relieves us no little. We feared much heavier losses—indeed, a Wilmington paper has informed us that the fort was defended by 3,000 men. We suppose the greater portion made their escape.

We are not without hope that the fort may be re-captured at an early day. Magruder and his horse marines retook Galveston, and gathered in several of the Yankee vessel, defending the port. What has been done may be done again, if the right sort of men resolve that it shall be done.—*Post Express.*

their loyalty to Lincoln, if Lincoln should be victorious, and will be equally swift to proclaim themselves patriots who never faltered, when our cause shall be crowned with triumph. It is only necessary to use one's eyes in order to distinguish the men who are acting these false and double parts. When distinguished, let them be marked and held in disgrace.

But let all the true men of our land—and thank Heaven, no people were ever more nearly unanimous than ours, in the hearty support of a great cause—get close together, and join heart to heart and hand to hand.

Let no more difference as to measures be so insisted on as to distract our councils, impair our harmony or enfeeble our efforts. Let us draw wide and plain the limit which separates between the true citizen and the concealed enemy and time-server. The man who leaves his position in doubt, is a man whose position is doubtful. From all such the people should withdraw their favor and their confidence; but should cherish a civil sympathy for every one who conduct attests a generous courage and fraternal sentiments.

We cannot better conclude than with the following sentences from Governor Vance's late inaugural address, which was published in this paper, but whose admirable sentiments will bear a frequent reproduction:

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utmost strength for the honor and independence of our country. There is one great

danger against which I earnestly pray you to be warned: division, distraction,

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### A HOME FOR THE REFUGEE.

400 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE

Living on the waters of South Buffalo, near Alamance Church, and 4 miles east of Greensboro, the centre of business in Western North Carolina.

Three hundred acres cleared and in cultivation: ninety in Winter oats, twenty in grass, and 20 of the remainder now broke and sub-sailed for a Corn crop. With the farm can be purchased 20 head of Stock Hogs, and 15 head of Horned Cattle.

Four miles from town, a fine residence, consisting of six rooms, with Kitchen attached. Three Negro houses, all necessary out-houses, a two-story Granary, Tobacco Barn, Stables, Blacksmith Shop, and a bold Spring of excellent Water near the Dwelling house. All can be purchased on good terms, for CASH. A plow to

ANDREW CUNNINGHAM, Greensboro, N. C.

jan-19-45\*

W. E. PEIRCE, Captain & A. Q. M.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., RALEIGH, N. C., January 18th, 1865.

To THE FARMERS OF WAKE, ORANGE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES.

I respectfully appeal to the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham counties to bring in their surplus grain immediately for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Ammunition and Small Arms for grain delivered previous to Feb. 1st, 1865. Farmers, I beseech you, patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately and relieve me of the unprofitlessness, and the melancholy mortification, of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorized Agents: Raleigh, J. J. Minstree; Forsyth, J. W. Ford; Moreville, A. C. Morris, and Durham, W. P. Ward. Lillibridge to be filled, and Pittsford to be filled.

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POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 16th, 1865.

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# Daily Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, | A. M. GORMAN  
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1865.

New Rates.

| SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING. |      |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Daily one month,              | \$10 |
| Daily three months,           | 20   |
| Daily six months,             | 40   |
| Tri-Weekly three months,      | 15   |
| Tri-Weekly six months,        | 30   |
| Weekly three months,          | 10   |
| Weekly six months,            | 20   |
| Advertising per square,       | 5    |

No thinking man, who will cast his eyes attentively over the whole field of passing events, can fail to perceive that we have at length arrived at a crisis in our affairs. A point of time has come from which we are about to take a new departure; either to conduct this war, in which we are engaged, with renewed vigor and energy, with the unconquered determination to achieve the independence of the southern republic, paramount to the desire for peace, and all other considerations whatsoever; or, with the longing for peace and ease so dangerously developed, as to overshadow all the aims and objects with which we set out in the beginning of this struggle.

Events are fearfully rapid, in their quick succession, in all revolutions; but in this case some of the fierce struggles which accompany these upheavings of a great nation, they follow one another with such startling rapidity that the wisdom of to-day, becomes the folly of to-morrow, and men growing bewildered are tempted, either to fold their hands, and yield themselves entirely to the power of the prevailing current, or to indulge in rash resolves and intemperate action, to relieve themselves from their state of painful uncertainty. It is foolish—it is worse than foolish—it is criminal, at such a time as this, to recur to the past history of our revolution for the purpose of indulging in crimination or recrimination, or of gratifying personal spite or political animosity; we have no time for these now; we must meet the crisis that is upon us with the organization we now have, however defective it may be, and however distasteful to individuals; it is madness and treason to disorganized our only available force, when the fierce shock of battle has already begun; grievances must be redressed, and abuses corrected after the immediate necessity that is upon us is past. But it is wisdom, to resort to the past, when the object in view is, to ascertain what were the opinions which all entertained, and the views which we all embraced, when the minds of most of us were not so much clouded by our passions and our fears, nor our actions so much influenced by our past and present sufferings, and the whirl of passing events, as they necessarily are at the present time. It is wisdom to look back into our past, to see if we cannot discover some initial point of time, when there were some general principles upon which all were agreed, from which none can dissent;—which, at the inception of this struggle, infused such a spirit of resistance into our people, as made them proof against the blandishments of political tricksters, and kindled such a fire of patriotism in their hearts, as made the measure of their loyalty to the Government, the extent of their possessions, and the onset of our soldiers in battle, like the thunder-bolt of a God. Especially is it wise, to recur to these principles, when we now find in North Carolina, that our counsels are divided, our aims antagonistic the one to the other, and our intellectual strength, and physical resources wasted, in intestine dissensions, in which victory is without glory and defeat without consolation.

When this State first decided to throw herself into the conflict, which is now devastating this goodly land, all men were agreed in two things; we had differed, and widely differed, as to the reasons why we should leave the old Union; we had differed in our judgment, upon the States that preceded us in their action; we had differed as to the time when we ought to move, and as to the manner in which the severance was to be effected—but all men in North Carolina, at the time when we did act, were agreed, that now, at last, the hour had come when it was our duty to separate from the Northern States; and that this severance, then effected, was final, and that it ought to be eternal. It is a divergence from these two simple doctrines—it is a departure from the idea of the permanency of the dissolution of the bonds which united us in the old government, "which some professed, have erred from the faith"—that is now regarding our success, and damaging our cause, more than the army of Sherman, or the iron clad of Porter. It is useless to deny that there is a party and a growing party in our midst, that is willing to accept less than independence at the hands of the United States, as the price of peace. A reconstruction of the old union is shamelessly proposed by some of our presses, and the hook is so temptingly baited with the prospect of immediate peace, that men, suffering as we are from the many and monstrous evils of a long and bloody war, can scarcely refrain from swallowing it. The greater the crime, the more awful the responsibility of those who entertain and encourage such views.

It is not our purpose here to urge, the unnumbered ills that lurk within any, even the most promising proposition for a reconstruction with the Northern States. Vice versa, has been

## Mr. Foote's last Track.

The Hon. Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee, delivered himself of a characteristic speech in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, says the *Enquirer*, in vindication of himself, but especially against the Secretary of War, who, it appears, had taken the liberty to recall him from a quiet and respectable peace mission, on his own hook, by way of Fredericksburg to Washington, a few days ago. A resolution offered to expel Mr. Foote did not seem to hurt his feelings at all. On the contrary, when a motion was made to refer the resolution, Mr. Foote, with great nonchalance, observed: "It is perfectly immaterial what disposition you make of it. This is my last appearance in this House under any circumstances." And, putting his cap under his arm, Mr. Foote proceeded to the door; then jammed the said cap on his head, and left his former friends and co-mates, to worry about him at leisure.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

### SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1865.

Resolutions and memorials in the case of Dr. Henry P. Bitter, transmitted from the House, were read and referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

Mr. Matthews introduced a bill to amend "an act to increase the efficiency of the Home Guard."

Resolutions to procure exemption from military service, of millers and artisans, in order to serve the public, were agreed to, yeas 21, nays 19.

The bill to make robbery of dwelling houses in the day time a capital offence, being before the Senate, was after a lengthy discussion of the question, when her the punishment were not too severe for the crime, laid on the table, by yeas 25 nays 14.

The special order—resolutions in reference to impressments by the Confederate Government, with a proposed amendment to strike out the second and third resolutions—being under consideration, Mr. Odum strenuously opposed the adoption of the amendment, contending that the manner in which the impressment laws were executed was both "galling" and "oppressive."

Mr. Courts said he should vote for the amendment and in case it failed, should then vote against the whole measure. The object of these two resolutions—the second and the third—he could not but think was to cast slur upon the authorities at Richmond.

Mr. Ward deemed the impressment laws necessary, and defended them on the ground of their great utility. At the conclusion of his remarks,

Mr. Dick proceeded to address the Senate at length on the pending resolutions, opposing the proposed amendment to strike out the second and third, and reviewing the general course of the administration, in proof of his position that they needed to be spoken to plainly. In the course of his admissions, he dwelt particularly on the facts that Wilmington—the most important place in the South—had been left with a garrison of only 8000 when North Carolina had furnished 120,000 troops; that representatives even in their own State could not travel unmolested without procuring passes like negroes, and that irresponsible congressional delegations from Kentucky and Missouri had power to force upon North Carolina laws wholly abhorrent to her. In conclusion, he declared he had no idea of giving up the liberties of the State of North Carolina to either Abraham Lincoln or Jefferson Davis, and said that as Xenophon and the Ten Thousand, after years of trials and suffering, cried out at last the seal the seal so the people of the South were clamouring for peace!

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26.

Mr. Shepherd in the chair.

The Committee on privileges and elections reported, that in the contested election case for the county of Northampton, no fraud appeared on the part of either contestant, & the returns appeared such informally as lead them to doubt who was in reality elected.

Wherefore they submitted resolutions to declare the seat for Northampton vacant, to provide for a new election to fill the same, and to allow the present contestants (Messrs Rogers and Calvert) the legislative mileage and *per diem* during their attendance during the session.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, in the name of the good people of North Carolina, doth solemnly protest against the system now in force throughout this State, by which the Confederate Government claims and exercises the power of impressing private property at certain nominal rates, arbitrarily established, and known as schedule prices.

Resolved, That His Excellency Governor Vance be requested to transmit copies of these Resolutions to His Excellency the President of the Confederate States; and also to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be by them laid before that honorable body.

And the Senate then adjourned.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.—Northern papers of the 2d received.

The greater portion of the larger vessels composing Porter's fleet, still operating against Fort Fisher, have returned, and are now anchored in Hampton Roads.

Gen. Abbott, with a brigade of troops, was making a forward movement in the direction of Wilmington.

On the 18th five blockade runners ran a new Inlet, not knowing the fall of Fort Fisher, and were captured.

A telegram from Cairo of the 21st, says: The present indications are, that Thomas' army will not move from its present position, on Tennessee river, as winter quarters are being built.

The Toronto Leader says: The British Government have ordered thirty gunboats, carrying 3,500 trained men, to be sent out from England to the Lakes.

Wilson was re-elected Senator from Massachusetts.

A telegram from Toronto, says: Burleigh has been committed subject to extradition under treaty with the United States.

Gold, first band in New York 200%.

Grant was in Washington on Saturday.

A letter received from Philadelphia, says Blair has full authority from Lincoln to give safe conduct to Washington to peace commissioners from Mr. Davis.

The National Intelligencer's announcement of Blair's second visit to Richmond says: We have good reason (not to say authority) for stating that Blair goes to Richmond upon no hollow, heartless mission, but upon one of substance giving the people to hope that an opportunity for the highest reason be afforded to statesmen to bring the present civil war to a close by negotiation.

The Herald says: Seward has met friendly relations with the managers of the intelligence.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Jan. 24.—A special dispatch to the Register, from St. Louis, dated 23d, says:

Memphis papers 21st received.

Thomas has arrived at Eastport. The attack will take place within a fortnight.

Meagher, with several thousand troops from Chattanooga, is reported to have arrived at Nashville en route to join Sherman at Savannah, via New York.

Sherman is reported marching Charleston and Brachville.

A raid on Memphis by Forrest is expected.

Dana says permits for over 30,000 bales of cotton have been issued at Memphis within fourteen days.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

#### CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

Confederate Tax Notice, by R. H. Page, Collector.

Wanted, a Situation as Governess, by Miss. M. E. N.

Grindstones, Iron, and Cast Steel Axes for Sale, by Shay, Williamson & Co.

Also, Pattern Makers Wanted.

Attention, Junior Reserve.

Wanted a Situation as School teacher, by J. E. Miller, Macon Depot.

Executor's Notice, E. R. Harris, and A. J. Seagle.

Furnished Bed Room for rent, by Mrs. Thos. Carter.

Plantation for rent, apply to W. H. High.

Ten thousand dollars in N. C. notes, and \$100 in Gold coin for Sale, by Creech & Litchford.

THE COTTON THE YANKEES EXPECT TO GET.—A despatch from Washington says:

The amount of cotton to be received from Savannah is over forty thousand bales. It is said that there is stored in Wilmington near one hundred thousand bales. The precedent established by the Government securing this Savannah cotton, is very important one, on account of the enormous quantities of it that will fall into our hands before spring.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

##### \$10,000 NORTH CAROLINA

Sixes and \$100 Gold coins at auction, to day at 12 o'clock. CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioners.

##### PLANTATION FOR RENT.

Containing 600 acres, in Wake County, and in 3 miles of the R. & G. Railroad.

Apply to Sheriff High or Norwood or Senator W. D. Jones.

jan 27-28.

##### A FURNISHED BED ROOM

Suitable for one or two gentlemen, can be had by immediate application to

jan 27-28. MRS. THOMAS CARTER.

##### WANTED.

A situation as Governess by a lady who is qualified to teach English and French. She speaks French with fluency. Address

Mrs. M. E. N., Pattonsburg, Va.

##### GRINDSTONES! GRINDSTONES!!

We keep constantly on hand a good assortment of superior DEEP RIVER GRIND-STONES, weighing from 50 to 600 pounds.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., North State Iron and Brass Works.

jan 26-27.

##### PATTERN MAKERS WANTED.

We wish to employ one or two first class pattern makers. Apply at once to

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., North State Iron and Brass Works.

jan 26-27.

##### IRON! IRON!! IRON!!!

We have constantly on hand all kinds Plantation and Farmer's Iron, Shovel Iron, Nail Beds, Hoops, Spades, &c.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., North State Iron and Brass Works.

jan 26-27.

##### CAST STEEL AXES.

We have for sale six or eight dozen (5 and 6 pounds) best steel axes.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., North State Iron and Brass Works.

jan 26-27.

##### NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.—The Fifty-third Virginia Regiment, Pickle's Division, has unanimously adopted a series of resolutions declaring it to be their purpose to fight for liberty and self-government as long as the Southern Confederacy can furnish cartridges, and to every dishonorable offer of peace or submission made by the enemy, they will rally with the crack of their rifles, and shouts of defiance.

The last resolution reads: "These are our sentiments and we call upon the people at home and authorities support and rally around us, and with God's blessing, we will bear the Southern Cross through fire and blood, till each Star upon it shall glow and shine forever in the armament of nations."

By Capt. F. P. WATERHOUSE.

P. F. PESQUID, O. S.

jan 26-27.

##### ATTENTION! JUNIOR VOLTEERS!

You are hereby ordered to meet at Nash Square on this (Saturday) evening at 4 o'clock for inspection.

Absecon will be fined and no excuse, except sickness, will be received.

By order of Capt. F. P. WATERHOUSE.

P. F. PESQUID, O. S.

jan 26-27.

##### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

###### NEGROES FOR SALE.

Having qualified as executors of the will of C. W. Symthe, deceased, we hereby give notice to all persons indebted to